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THE GREAT QUESTION SETTLED.

The Louisville Journal says: "The great Hungarian (Kossuth) in a reply under his own name to the strictures of the London Times, recognises his reported speech as genuine." We breathe again! The speech is genuine and the country is safe. How the Louisville Journal gets its information, we of course don't know. From the time the editors have taken to prepare themselves, we are bound to believe that now they have opened their oracular lips, that they speak by the card. We have no more to say; we are dumb. We dare not question the authority—the editors of the Louisville Journal are so very testy. We dare not express an opinion on the speech now it is "genuine," the editors of the Louisville Journal are so severe—so killingly sarcastic. They ring the changes on such awful words as "expected," "known," "expected," "known," and "known," with such fearful facility that we are terrified. Twice have they published a paragraph containing them all, and well do we know that they have the ability—when excited—to publish the same paragraph twenty—yes, twenty-five times.

We therefore acknowledge to the genuineness of the "great Hungarian's" reported speech. We never believed that the editors of the Louisville Journal were honest, no, not for a moment. We were in fun when we said so. The very idea of the editors of the Louisville Journal being honest! Pshaw! absurd! We were in fun when we said so, believing in the innocence of our heart that even we, might have our "little joke" with the great editors of the Louisville (Ky.) Journal. But we have learned better now, and trust that the respectful, severe, and extremely courteous proof, which the editors of that great organ have deigned to administer, may be sanctified to our everlasting good. Our trembling heart is overflowing with gratitude, that they did not eat us up.

Non-Intervention.—Petitions are in circulation in various parts of the United States, asking our government to interfere between the Anglo-Gallic Alliance and Russia, and propose a settlement of the difficulties by arbitration. This movement was set on foot by a set of meddling politicians who never have business enough of their own but are eternally poking their noses into the affairs of others. With the quarrels of Europe we have nothing to do, and are not concerned in their results. No doubt that the Allies would receive such a proposition with favor, for they have at last discovered that they have undertaken more than they can perform. If they could back out from their present unenviable position with any show of honor, they would gladly do so. They got into the fight without our assistance, and let them fight out or back out as best suits them. Before the commencement of hostilities on the Crimea, they would have scorned the mediation of the United States; and when Great Britain was flushed with the supposed easy victory in the Crimea, she even had the insolence to dictate terms to us. She thought that the success of her armies in the East, would be a profitable lesson for Brother Jonathan, and give him a very correct conception of the prowess of the British Lion. The terrible growth of that invincible Lion turned out to be the bray of a jackass, and now the mediation of the United States seems the only avenue open to her for an honorable escape.

We thank heaven that our government is now in the hands of statesmen, who have the ability to decide, and the firmness to carry their decisions into effect. We have no fears that the present administration will depart from the good old Democratic doctrine of non-intervention. Let Europe settle her own quarrels.

New Books.—Barnum's Life.—We had heard much of this book, and had read many notices of it, and finally come across the book itself. We looked into it out of curiosity, and confess that we were prejudiced against both Barnum and his "Life," but we read the entire 15 chapters before leaving it. Barnum makes no pretensions to literary merit, consequently in reading his book we meet with no abortive attempts at "style," no painful struggles at fine writing, but it is a simple narration of incidents in the life of the author, told in a chimney corner style that is quite charming and agreeable. It abounds with the humorous—jokes, anecdotes &c. It is a very readable work, better than the ordinary run of novels, and will leave no lasting impression on the mind of the reader, either good or evil. It will doubtless answer the purpose for which it was intended—sell and enrich its publisher and author. Published by Redfield New York, and for sale by A. Hagan, & Bro. 99 Third street, Louisville.

Blackwood's Magazine, for December, is at hand. This number is of more than ordinary interest. The following is the contents:
The Story of the Campaign. Written in a Tent in the Crimea.
Zaide: A Romance.—Part I.
Education of the Royal Artillery.
The Influence of Gold upon the Commercial and Social Condition of the World.—Part II.
The Jew: A Tale from the Russian.
The Twentieth of September, Eighteen Hundred Fifty-Four.
Prospects of the Modern Drama.
Peace and War.—Dialogue the Second.
A Few Personal Recollections of Christopher North. By the author of "Ten Thousand a Year."

Five bare children, under six years of age, were recently found to death in Richmond county, N. C.

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S OPINION OF SECRET POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The President's veto of the River and Harbor bill, passed at the close of the last session of Congress, was the subject of quite an animated debate in the Lower House a few days since. It will be recollected, that the President returned the bill to Congress with a brief message, and promised to present at this session of Congress a more full explanation of his views upon the subject of internal improvements. An allusion to the same topic was also made in his annual message, and the promise repeated.—The promise not yet having been fulfilled, the patience of Mr. Haven, of New York, and Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, have been exhausted. They consequently seized upon the first opportunity to give voice to their dissatisfaction. Mr. Haven was ferociously indignant and excommunicatingly severe upon the President. He went so far as to intimate in the most taunting and cruel manner, that the reason the President had not communicated his views to Congress, was that he had no views. If Mr. Campbell had been making an anti-slavery speech to a select body of his abolition constituents, he could not have abused the present administration with greater gusto than upon this occasion. The silly trade of the two Abolition forces of the Democratic party was very effectively responded to by Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, and Mr. Orr, of South Carolina. They were very summarily silenced by the query as to what they wanted with the views of the President, and what influence those views could exercise upon their opinions.

The fact was that Messrs. Haven and Campbell were extemporizing a small amount of demagoguery at the expense of the time and patience of the House, and the trick was very promptly exposed by these pertinent questions—
The internal improvement party need entertain no fears that the President will not at a proper time, and in an appropriate manner, communicate to Congress his objections to this excellent scheme for squandering the public money. Instead of pronouncing and publishing private invectives, their time would be more profitably occupied in answering and rebutting the positions so often assumed by the Democratic party upon this important question. It was stated during the debate, that we have referred, by Mr. Bayly, that in every single instance in which the veto power had been exercised by a President, the act had been sustained by the country. How completely does this fact overwhelm all the objections which the Whig party has been in the habit of urging against this provision of the constitution—how triumphantly does it vindicate the wisdom and foresight of the framers of that model document. The Democratic party have an abiding confidence that the veto of the river and harbor bill by President Pierce will be still another illustration of that wisdom which prompted the fathers of the Republic to interpose a barrier, that could protect the constitution from the assaults of the national Legislature. President Pierce by exercising the power entrusted to him, has averted from the country the evils of extravagant and improper legislation. The act is entitled "An act to amend the act of the 24th of March, 1824, in relation to the appropriation of money to the improvement of the river and harbor of the city of Washington, and for other purposes." It is to be hoped that at an early day some plan may be matured, which will keep out of Congress these plundering schemes. If each particular appropriation could be compelled to stand or fall upon its own merits, much of the danger arising from such legislation might be avoided. But as has been pertinently said, they are gregarious in their very nature, and the whole herd rushes to browse upon that delightful pasture, known as the national treasury. Whether the plan of levying tonnage duties, at the several ports, under the control of the States interested in the improvements, as proposed by the distinguished Senator from Illinois, is the best that can be devised, is a question we are not prepared to answer. But it would be far preferable to a system dependent upon such bills as those long rolled through Congress.

White's Counterfeit Detector.—We have received the January number of this bogus concern, and know just as much about Bank notes as we did before. Mr. White makes no explanation or apology for discrediting the Commercial Bank of Kentucky in a former number, and his silence on that subject must convince all that his Detector is a humbug, and published for the purpose of making money. We have frequently warned our readers against relying upon these Detectors, put out by Bankers for the purpose of speculation.
Their object is perfectly clear, and the trick is so perfectly transparent, that a moment's investigation will disarm it of all danger. For instance: In the same number of White's Detector that discredited the Commercial Bank, Indiana was quoted at 20 per cent. discount. The real rate of discount in this city at that time was 5 per cent. Mr. White gave particular notice that he would buy uncurrent money, Indiana and all. Can't you see one that on every hundred dollars that Mr. White could buy at 20 per cent. and sell at 5 per cent. discount, he was making fifteen dollars. Hence the interest which these chimney-corner Bankers have in publishing Detectors and fixing the rates of exchange. We consider it a duty we owe to our readers and the public at large, to expose all these "mountain bankers' ricks" when we discover them.

The anniversary celebration of the opening of Girard College, took place on Tuesday, the 24, at 11 o'clock, A. M.—The anniversary address was delivered by George M. Wharton, Esq.

IMPROVEMENTS BY THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1855.

The Times argued in the first place that the people of the United States ought to submit to the exercise of all the rights of citizenship as readily as the Hebrews did. And the Times undertook to show in the second place that the Hebrews admitted a foreigner to all the rights of citizenship, the moment he consented to have his name entered in the book of the citizens, and to be in the third place that citizenship with the same thing as taking the oath of allegiance with it.

Of course the Times thinks that foreigners in this country, instead of waiting five years, as a condition to the exercise of all the rights and privileges of native-born American citizens just as soon as they land upon our shores, provided they consent to have their name entered in the book of the citizens, and to be in the third place that citizenship with the same thing as taking the oath of allegiance with it.

For two paragraphs from the Louisville Journal, the above will do remarkably well. Only two misstatements, one unwarrantably inference and a tolerably good joke. Vastly well. In the first place we never "argued that the people of the United States ought to admit foreigners to all the rights of citizenship as readily as the Hebrews did." We insisted that the Hebrews did not show that the policy of naturalizing foreigners was not only regarded with favor by that people, but was in fact a selfish injunction of divine law. We quoted an ordinance of the Passover—Exodus xii. 44, 45—to prove our position. But the Journal passed over the Passover, and everything else which was in the way of its favorite views, and jumped at the conclusion that we were for having foreigners placed upon an equal footing with native citizens as readily as the Hebrews did.

Secondly, we never "undertook to show that the Hebrews admitted a foreigner to all the rights of citizenship, the moment he consented to have his name entered in the book of the citizens." The "children" are of the Journal's manufacture, made of straw that the world might see how completely the Journal could demolish them.

Of course, the Times thinks, &c. Of course, we think no such thing, and there was nothing in our article to excuse such an inference. The two statements of the Journal are entirely gratuitous, and the inference is the offspring of a wild and unrestrained imagination, and not a logical deduction from any position assumed, or doctrine advocated by us.

In regard to our "doctrine," we have only to say, that we expect no support for it from the editor of the Journal.—His ideas of citizenship are so very obtuse, and his knowledge of the law of Moses is so extremely limited, that we can resign his valuable aid with little or no regret. As for his opposition to our "doctrine," we are happy to inform him, that if the attacks which have already appeared in the Journal, can be taken as a fair sample of what is to follow, we shall rest easy, and perfectly free from all apprehensions of being left without a doctrine.

We beg to assure the editor of the Journal that the scorching contingency, hinted at by him, depends less upon a man's knowledge of theology than it does upon the use and improvement of what he does know. If a thorough knowledge of theology were essential to an editor's salvation, then the last three copies of the Journal would damn that entire office past redemption. But there are many comforting passages, which we commend to the attention of our neighbor, one of which speaks of a path which is so very plain that a wayfarer, though a Know-Nothing, may walk therein and not err.

KENNEDY'S BANK NOTE AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW.—We have received the January number of the reliable Counterfeit Detector, and can recommend it to our readers with some degree of confidence. This work was established in 1837, and has obtained the confidence of our business men. The proprietors do not advertise to buy uncurrent money, are not speculators in the misfortunes of others. In this Detector we are informed of four very dangerous counterfeits or spurious Bank notes, well calculated to deceive. We advise our merchants and business men generally, to discard these detectors—that depreciate money for the sake of buying it—and provide themselves with Kennedy's Bank Note and Commercial Review. Terms 10c single copies. Weekly \$3. Semi-Monthly \$2. Monthly \$1. Strictly in advance. Address Kennedy & Bro., Pittsburgh, Penn.

The Largest Sale Yet.—We understand that John Bull & Co. shipped on the A. L. Stowell, on Wednesday, for New Orleans, twelve hundred dozen of their Saratoga, which they sold the day before to one party. This, we suppose, the largest sale ever made of any medicine. There is no preparation in the United States more popular than this—certainly none more deservingly, and none more efficacious in its healing powers. We congratulate these gentlemen upon the handsome business they are realizing.

Belvidere Hotel.—We take pleasure in recommending our friends and the public generally, to the hotel of our neighbor Wm. A. June, of the Belvidere Hotel. Mr. J. has been in the hotel business for several years, and we know him to be amply qualified to cater to the most fastidious taste. His rooms are large and comfortable, and his table contains the best market afford. As to his liquor, they cannot be surpassed in any house in the city. Give him a call and judge for yourself.

The Steamer Great Gullie reached the city night before last, with 70,000 pounds of coal for our out-going fleet of ships. Mr. Allen, Jr. There is now no abundance of coal in market, and it ought to be had by consumers at very low rates.

Miss Phoebe Knowles, late waiting maid to Miss Susan Dennis, has taken to the stage, and is touring through with great success at Orange, Va. We call them chemists here.

The Pennsylvania, speaking of the New York

Dr. Achilli.

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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and a small dark spot near the bottom left corner. A faint, dark horizontal line is visible along the bottom edge, possibly indicating the binding or the edge of the page.

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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. There is no text or other markings on the page.

1890

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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, and the overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

